

FAIRBANKS AREA FORESTRY

2014 ORIENTATION GUIDE



MISSIONS

I. Division of Forestry

Mission

The mission of the Division of Forestry is to develop, conserve, and enhance Alaska's forests to provide a sustainable supply of forest resources for Alaskans.

Core Services

- Protects water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and other forest values through appropriate forest practices and administration of the Forest Resources and Practices Act
- Manages a wildland fire program on public, private, and municipal lands
- Encourages development of the timber industry and forest products markets
- Manages the Haines, Tanana Valley, and Southeast state forests (over 2.1 million acres)
- Conducts timber sales for personal and commercial use and for fuel-wood
- Administers the Community Forestry, Conservation Education, Forest Health, and Stewardship programs
- Provides technical assistance to forest landowners

II. Fire & Aviation Program

Mission

The mission of the Division of Forestry's Fire & Aviation Program is to ensure wildland fire suppression resources are in a state of readiness to safely manage wildland fires that pose a threat to life, property, and resources on State, private, municipal, and other lands negotiated through agreement commensurate with the values at risk.

Core Services

- Provides for delivery of services in the wildland fire suppression preparedness program as part of its statutory responsibility under AS 41.15.010.
- Provides personnel, fire training, equipment, facilities and related support activities for Alaska's wildland fire management program
- Establishes fire fighting readiness
- Provides a management mechanism to allow fire to play its natural role in the environment without compromising safety of life and property
- Promotes fire prevention and mitigation of fire damage
- Provides training in Incident Command System and related all-risk incidents
- Certifies firefighters to national standards for local, State, national, and provincial participation
- Provides for joint fire response with other government agencies
- Strengthens local/State fire response

III. Fairbanks Area Forestry

The mission of Fairbanks Area Forestry is to protect lives and property, prevent human caused fires, and conserve, enhance, and facilitate the care of Alaska's forested lands.

Priorities

- Ensuring firefighter and public safety
- Suppressing wildland and urban interface fires on over 9 million acres of land in the Central Interior of Alaska
- Providing fire prevention education to the public
- Providing wildland fire training for structure fire department personnel
- Conducting prescribe fire for forest health, fuels management, and habitat enhancement
- Providing interagency fire support for initial and extended attack fires in Alaska
- Developing and supporting Emergency Firefighter programs for Interior Alaskan communities



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I. INTRODUCTION

Welcome to Fairbanks Area Forestry (FAF), the operations center for wildland fire suppression activity in Fairbanks and the surrounding areas, including North Pole, Salcha, Nenana, Healy, McKinley Village, and Cantwell. FAF is located within the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Division of Forestry (DOF) Northern Region. We hope you enjoy working at FAF and find this Orientation Guide helpful in familiarizing yourself with our area.

FAF is located on the banks of the Chena River, at the corner of Airport Way and University Avenue. FAF's base of operations consists of the Fire Operations Building, the Dispatch Center, the State Fire Warehouse, the Helibase, and the Shop/Maintenance Facility. Neighboring facilities include DNR's Northern Region Office, the State Logistics Center, and the Bureau of Land Management's Fairbanks District Office.

FAF is responsible for suppressing wildland and urban interface fires on over 9 million acres of land in the Central Interior of Alaska. FAF's protection area extends from the Chatanika River drainage in the north to the community of Cantwell in the south and from the Kantishna River in the west to the Yukon Charley Rivers National Preserve in the east. Topographically, the area is characterized by a combination of rolling hills, low mountains, and tundra flats. Flats are predominant in the southern and western portions of the area; hills and low mountains typify the northern and eastern portions.

Approximately 82% of fires in the FAF protection area are human-caused, which are largely a result of land clearing and the lawns and debris burning. The remaining 18% are lightning-caused fires, which occur most frequently in the hills and ridgelines in the Fairbanks and surrounding areas.

During the fire season (April 1st through August 30th), FAF personnel include 21 Wildland Fire & Resource Technicians, 4 Wildland Fire Dispatchers, 2 Fire Prevention Officers, and the White Mountain Type 2-IA Crew. Additionally, during periods of High Fire Danger, Emergency Firefighter (EFF) personnel may be hired to supplement Initial Attack forces and to fill four call-when-needed Type 2 Hand Crews available through FAF.

Ed Sanford is the Fire Management Officer (FMO) for FAF. As such, his primary responsibility is the day-to-day implementation of the area fire program and ensuring safe, efficient, and effective fire prevention, preparedness, and suppression throughout the Fairbanks protection area. He is assisted by the Assistant Fire Management Officer (AFMO) Gordon Amundson.

The primary Initial Attack resources at FAF are 15 full-time seasonal Wildland Fire & Resource Technicians, who staff – as necessary and on a rotating shift – any combination of up to seven Type 6 Fire Engines, four Type 7 Fire Engines, and one or more Helitack loads assigned to a Bell 212 helicopter. Initial Attack operations are supervised by Operations Foreman Avi Shalom. Helibase operations are supervised by Helibase Manager Bob Zimmerman.

The FAF Fire Prevention Program includes two Wildland Fire & Resource Technicians whose primary responsibilities include public fire prevention education and ensuring safe burning practices by patrolling the area, providing site inspections, issuing burn permits, enforcing burn suspensions and closures, and when appropriate, issuing warnings and citations for inappropriate activities. Mike Goyette is the Lead Prevention Officer.

The FAF Dispatch Office is responsible for coordinating initial attack dispatch, monitoring extended attack fires, collating fire intelligence, and providing logistical support for the area. Arturo Frizzera is the Lead Dispatcher for FAF.

The Fairbanks Area Forester, Kathryn “K.T.” Pyne, is responsible for the planning, supervision, administration, budgeting, and project implementation of all forest management, forest practices, and fire programs within the Fairbanks Area.

Kevin Meany, the Area Resource Forester, and his staff administer the Fairbanks Area Resource Program by managing state forest lands and offering a range of services including commercial timber sales, personal-use firewood permits, and community education programs on forest health, conservation, and stewardship.

The offices of State Forester, Chris Maisch, and State Fire & Aviation Program Chief, Tom Kurth, are located in the DNR Northern Region Office. The Division of Forestry also has a Central Office in Anchorage, two Regional Offices (Northern Region, located in Fairbanks, and Southern, located in Palmer), and nine Area Offices (located in Fairbanks, Palmer, Kenai, Delta, Tok, Copper River, McGrath, Haines, and Ketchikan).



II. OPERATIONS

The primary Initial Attack resources at FAF are 15 full-time seasonal Wildland Fire & Resource Technicians, all of which are well-qualified Initial Attack firefighters experienced in both engine and helitack operations. They staff, as necessary and on a rotating shift, any combination of up to seven Type 6 Fire Engines, one Type 7 Fire Engine, and one or more Helitack loads assigned to a Bell 212 helicopter.

The White Mountain Type 2-IA Crew and FAF's three Fire Prevention Officers are also an integral part of Initial Attack operations at FAF. During periods of High Fire Danger, Emergency Firefighter (EFF) personnel may be hired to supplement Initial Attack forces and to fill four call-when-needed Type 2 Hand Crews available through FAF.

Engines, helitack, or both may respond to an incident, depending on the initial fire report and size-up. Additional Initial Attack resources from other Division of Forestry areas and the Alaska Fire Service are available upon request. These resources include Smokejumpers, Type 1 Interagency Hotshot Crews, Type 2-IA Crews, Type 2 Hand Crews, Air Tankers, Water Scoopers, Type I and Type II helicopters (both with and without Helitack), wildland fire engines, and heavy equipment. Additionally, 14 local structure and volunteer fire departments are available for mutual aid response to wildland fires in the Fairbanks Area.

Initial Attack operations are supervised by Operations Foreman Avi Shalom. Helibase operations are supervised by Helibase Manager Bob Zimmerman.

Daily Operations Schedule

- 0945 State Wide Weather briefing (supervisors only)
- 1000 Operations personnel report for duty
 - Check board in Operations Building for daily engine and helitack assignments
 - Load gear
 - Perform engine checks/helicopter briefing
 - Begin PT
- 1015 State Tactical Teleconference (supervisors only)
- 1130 Morning Operations Briefing in Training Room
- 1530 Daily Announcement for "Extended Staffing"

Initial Attack Tone-Out/Alarm

All Forestry initial attack tone-outs/alarms will be transmitted on the **FAS** radio channel. Dispatch will communicate where the incident has been reported and which resources are to respond (e.g. Helitack, first-out engine, or both).

Initial Attack Resources

Identifier	Agency	Type	Use	Cell Phone	Notes
F-8	DOF	Pickup	Command	378-1341	Extended Cab; 4x4
F-9	DOF	Pickup	IA Squad		Crew Cab; 4x4
F-61	DOF	Engine, Type 6	Operations	378-1269	300 gallon; Extended Cab; 4x4
F-62	DOF	Engine, Type 6	Operations	378-1275	300 gallon; Extended Cab; 4x4
F-63	DOF	Engine, Type 6	Operations	378-1283	300 gallon; Crew Cab; 4x4
F-66	DOF	Engine, Type 6	Operations	378-1291	300 gallon; Extended Cab; 4x4
F-67	DOF	Engine, Type 6	Operations	378-1297	300 gallon; Extended Cab; 4x4
F-68	DOF	Engine, Type 6	Operations	378-1277	300 gallon; Crew Cab; 4x4
F-69	DOF	Engine, Type 6	Operations	378-1265	300 gallon; Crew Cab; 4x4
F-71	DOF	Engine, Type 7	Operations	378-0584	100 gallon; Extended Cab; 4x4
F-77	DOF	Engine, Type 7	Prevention	378-9979	100 gallon; Extended Cab; 4x4
F-78	DOF	Engine, Type 7	Prevention	378-9671	100 gallon; Extended Cab; 4x4
F-79	DOF	Engine, Type 7	Prevention	378-9657	125 gallon; Extended Cab; 4x4
N59633	DOF	Type 2 Heli, Bell 212	Helitack		5-person Helitack; 9-person transport; 325 gallon bucket (cinched to 240 gallon) <i>or</i> 420 gallon snorkel
T-52	DOF	Air Tanker, Type 1	Air Support		3000 gallon; water or retardant; Convair 580
T-55	DOF	Air Tanker, Type 1	Air Support		3000 gallon; water or retardant; Convair 580
T-64	AFS	Air Tanker, Type 3	Air Support		CL-215 Water Scooper; 900-1400 gallon; water only
T-67	AFS	Air Tanker, Type 3	Air Support		CL-215 Water Scooper; 900-1400 gallon; water only
Jump-07	AFS	Jumpship	Smokeyjumpers		8-person loads; available for paracargo
Jump-12	AFS	Jumpship	Smokeyjumpers		8-person loads; available for paracargo
Jump-17	AFS	Jumpship	Smokeyjumpers		8-person loads; available for paracargo
Jump-66	AFS	Jumpship	Smokeyjumpers		8-person loads; available for paracargo

Engine Water Sources

Area	Source	Location/Notes
Anderson	Private Well	284.5 Parks Hwy, 1 mile towards Clear, then right 5 miles to Anderson
Cantwell	Private Well	2 blocks east on Denali Hwy
Chena Goldstream	10,000 Gallon Tank	Station #1; 1 mile Murphy Dome Rd Station #2; 2 mile Chena Ridge Rd Station #4; Potter & Becker Ridge Rd
Clear AFB	Hydrants	Check in at fire station
Eielson AFB	Hydrants	Station #1; bldg 1206 corner of Flight Line Ave and Division St
Ester	10,000 Gallon Tank	Old Nenana Rd/Parks Hwy mile 350, near weigh station
Fairbanks	Hydrants	656 7th Ave and 103 Aurora Dr
Fort Wainwright	Hydrants	C in Building 3004, south end of airport across from FAA tower (open slowly or will set off sprinklers)
McKinley	3,000 Gallon Tank	Mile 230 Parks Hwy/East on Old Bypass Rd
Moose Creek	350 GPM Well	NSVFD Station # 5, 3477 Old Richardson Hwy
Nenana	Hydrants/Tank/Well	Market St and 3 rd Ave
North Pole	Hydrant/Overhead	1st Ave & Lewis St, behind Food Factory
North Star	350 GPM Well at each station	Station #1 Bradway Station #2 Bradway/Dennis Station #3 Hurst/Dawson Station #4 Dennis/Cooper Station #5 Moose Creek
Steese	30,000 Gallon Tank 20,000 Gallon Tank 20,000 Gallon Tank 20,000 Gallon Tank	Station #1; Farmers Loop Rd mile 2 Station #2 Steel Creek Rd/Gilmore Trail Rd Station #3 Goldstream Rd/Old Steese Hwy (check first for water) Steele Creek Rd & Chena Hot Springs Rd
Tri-Valley/Healy	15,000 Gallon Tank	248.5 mile Parks Hwy
Two Rivers	Private Well *	23 mile Chena Hot Springs Rd, behind Valley Center Store/Soft ball field
University	Hydrants	UAF Campus/College Utilities

Water source notes:

1. Draft Hydrants are located in some areas. These hydrants are pressurized with air. To prevent injury, bleed pressure by slowly loosening hydrant caps.
2. Some water sources have combination locks. Combination codes are located in engine books.
3. There are numerous ponds for helicopter dipping operations.
4. The CL-215 Water Scoopers have a process to determine when and where they get water.
5. Federal aircraft do not use retardant; only water.

Cooperators

Alaska Fire Service

Fairbanks Area Forestry works cooperatively with the Alaska Fire Service (AFS) for initial attack support. Overhead and aircraft are shared during periods of high fire danger and when resources are stretched thin. FAF Helitack, engines, and personnel are frequently used in support of AFS smokejumper operations.

Structure Fire Departments

Extensive interface and cooperation between FAF and any of the structure and volunteer fire departments in the area is typical during the suppression of wildland fires occurring on the road system. Cooperative agreements, whereby as-needed assistance is provided for initial and extended attack, are established with 14 local fire departments. The local fire departments often provide mutual aid response on wildland fires and suppress approximately 60 wildland fires per year within their own areas of responsibility.

Communications

Responding FAF units will make initial contact with fire departments on their FNSB TAC channel (see Communications on page 20). The Incident Command (or Unified Command, if established) will determine which operational and tactical radio frequencies will be used for communication. All local cooperators in the Fairbanks North Star Borough are on the trunked radio system.

Fire Department	Contact Name	Business	Emergency	Fax
Airport FD	Chief Villalobos	474-2539 or 474-2555	474-2530	474-2544
Anderson VFD	Chief Thompson	582-2500	582-0911	582-2496
Cantwell VFD	Chief Nord	768-2162	768-2982 Amb 768-2240 Fire	768-2990
Chena/Goldstream FD	Chief Willard	479-5672	911	479-5858
Clear AFB FD	Chief Conklin	585-6432	585-6368	585-6217
Denali Park Office	FMO Weddle	683-9555	683-9555	683-9640
Eielson AFB FD	Chief Didier	377-4156	377-4156	377-2738
Ester VFD	Chief Wohlford	479-6858	474-7721	479-9883
Fairbanks City FD	Chief Cummings	450-6600	911	450-6666
Ft Wainwright FD	Chief Toms	353-7470	353-7470	353-9955
McKinley VFD	Chief Dane	683-2400	474-7721	683-2903
Nenana FD	Chief Forness	832-5632	832-1911	832-5503
North Pole FD	Chief Lane	488-2232	911	488-3747
North Star VFD	Chief Crouch	488-3400	911	488-6118
Salcha Rescue Squad	Chief Biggane	488-5274	911	488-4525
Steese VFD	Chief Flynn	457-1508 pr 374-7685	911	457-1512
Tri-Valley FD	Chief Lasalle	683-2223	474-7721	683-1351
University FD	Chief Schrage	474-7681	911 or 474-7721	474-5999

Fire Size

On average, large fires exceeding 1,000 acres occur in the Fairbanks Area every other year. Suppression costs for these large fires can be in excess of \$10 million or even more. Through a cooperative agreement with local fire departments and the Alaska Fire Service, 95% of fire starts are kept at 10 acres in size or smaller.

Support Difficulties

Interior Alaska's combination of large geographic distances and relatively limited resources presents numerous challenges to wildland fire suppression activities. Communications problems due to topography and limited repeater and cell tower locations; long inter- and intrastate travel times for crews and overhead; limited road access; scarcity of aviation resources; and rapidly changing and inclement weather all make fighting wildland fire in Alaska a different and more challenging experience than in the Lower 48.



III. AIR OPERATIONS

The Division of Forestry maintains its own aircraft for detection, air attack, and fire support. Fairbanks Area has a contracted Bell 212 helicopter for Initial Attack and fire support. An Interagency fleet of four Air Tankers (two Type 1 Convair Air Tankers and two Type 3 CL-215 Water Scoopers) are available from Fort Wainwright. During high fire overload conditions, additional aircraft (both fixed-wing and rotorcraft) can be ordered to Fairbanks from other areas and agencies. Several of these aircraft are capable of special missions, including paracargo, mapping, aerial photography, and aerial firing.

Local Pilot Procedures

Supervision

Helicopter pilots are responsible to the Fire Management Officer or to the Helibase Manager. The Helibase Manager will normally be on duty during flight hours to directly supervise Helibase operations.

Administration

Paperwork should be completed and approved by the Helibase Manager. For non-fire flights, the Helicopter Manager or Helibase Manager is responsible for obtaining appropriate charge codes for use of aircraft. Completed paperwork and flight logs are turned into the Helibase Manager.

Standby

Pilots are required to be on standby as specified in their contract. Pilots are provided with a lounge area for their use and are asked not to loiter in the dispatch office.

Fueling

The pilot is responsible for proper fueling of the aircraft, with Fairbanks Area Forestry personnel assisting. The pilot is required to be present when aircraft is being refueled.

Helitack Load Configuration/Assignment

Loads and assignments can change on an hourly or daily basis. The Helibase Manager will communicate all changes in loads and/or assignments to the pilot.

Load Calculation

The Pilot is responsible for completing a Load Calculation form for each flight; however the Helibase Manager, Helicopter Manager, or Helitack Foreman should be reviewing the Load Calculation for accuracy and completeness.

Flight Hours

Please report total flight times to the Helibase manager at the end of shift.

Initial Attack Tone Out/Alarm

- One siren for Engines
- Two sirens for Helitack
- Three sirens for both Engines and Helitack

Dispatch

Dispatch shall be advised by radio prior to all take-offs or landings at the Fairbanks Area Helibase.

Aviation Communications

Air Guard (168.6250/Tone Guard 110.9)

Air Guard is the primary statewide emergency frequency. It is programmed into all interagency hand-held radios and dispatch consoles. For interagency use, employ in the following manner:

1. Air-to-Ground, Air-to-Air, Ground-to-Air contacts for safety
2. Emergency air contact (when unable to contact anyone)
3. Emergency diversion of aircraft to higher-priority incidents

Air-to-Air (128.45)

All aircraft must monitor this frequency en route to and over all incidents. All aircraft should attempt to contact any other aircraft working the incident at least 12 nautical miles out. If no contact is made at 12 nautical miles, aircraft may proceed to 7 nautical miles out and hold. Aircraft shall continue attempting to contact other aircraft on frequency 128.45 and then on other possible frequencies. Aircraft will hold at 7 nautical miles until radio contact is made.

Air-to-Ground

Air-to-Ground is the primary Flight Following frequency. All aircraft will give a position update at a minimum of every 30 minutes for logistical flights and 15 minutes for tactical missions on frequency 132.45 or another previously identified frequency. All aircraft contracted by the Fairbanks Area will notify dispatch upon take-off with the following information:

- Tail number
- Destination
- Take-off time
- Purpose of Flight
- Number of people on board (SOBs)
- Amount of useable fuel in hours and minutes (FOB)
- Estimated time en route (ETE)

Automatic Flight Following (AFF)

Arrangements for using Automatic Flight Following must be made with dispatch prior to take-off. Fairbanks Area will not use AFF for initial attack.

Operational Information

The Helibase Manager will provide a copy of the daily Military Operating Areas (MOAs) and Tactical Operational Aircraft availability to pilots.

Aircraft Fuel Caches

The Fairbanks Area may maintain fuel caches throughout the region during the fire season. Aviation fuel in 55-gallon barrels is available after May 15 of each year. A barrel pump and a bung wrench are needed to open fuel barrels. Each barrel is clearly marked with *State of Alaska Division of Forestry Fire Fuel Cache*. Pilots are required to contact the Fire Management Officer or Helibase Manager when fuel is used so that it may be replaced. If needed, a 1,200-gallon fuel truck or 500-gallon fuel trailer can be positioned anywhere along the road system to act as a fuel cache. There is also a credit card operated fueling station located at the Nenana Airport. Additional fuel can be obtained at Denali National Park or at the US

National Park Service fuel tank located in Kantishna. Dispatch must be notified before fueling at Kantishna so that they can contact the Denali National Park Dispatch Center.

Fuel Caches	Lat/Long	VOR/DME
Clear Guard Station	(64°18.00 x 149°07.00)	156/17 ENN VORTAC
Nenana Airport	(64°32.84 x 149°04.44)	216/32 FAI VORTAC
USNPS Denali Park	(64°43.96 x 148°54.64)	171/68 FAI VORTAC
USNPS Kantishna	(63°32.50 x 150°59.64)	171/68 FAI VORTAC

Local Aviation Hazards

The following is not an inclusive hazards list. There are numerous potential aviation hazards located within the Fairbanks Area Forestry protection boundary, including both on-the-ground hazards (topography, potentially poor landing spots, radio towers, etc.) as well as aerial hazards (other aircraft, poor visibility, weather factors, etc.).

The pilot is ultimately responsible for the safety of passengers and the ship. However, the pilot, the Helicopter Manager, and all crewmembers have a shared responsibility for ensuring safe flight operations. For example, the Helicopter Manager should not pressure or encourage the pilot to fly into unsafe or hazardous conditions nor should the pilot ignore concerns expressed by the Helicopter Manager or crewmembers about unsafe flying conditions. In this situation the pilot should try to look for other alternatives.

Any personnel who becomes aware of an aviation hazard or any hazard should immediately inform their supervisor. Their supervisor will inform the Helibase Manager and/or the Fire Management Officer (FMO). The FMO will then ensure that the rest of the employees are aware of the hazard and a hazard mitigation procedure is outlined. As aviation hazards become known, Dispatch will update this list. (See Fairbanks Area Forestry Aviation Standard Operating Procedures and Helitack Manual for more information.)

1. The Helibase is located beneath the flight path of aircraft landing on Runway 19R at Fairbanks International Airport. **The Fairbanks tower must be contacted for traffic advisory prior to departure or landing.**
2. Helicopters departing from the Helibase should be aware of the **loss of in-ground effect** over the river.
3. Helicopters departing from the Helibase should be aware of the presence of canoes and boats on the river. All efforts should be made to **avoid upsetting boats with rotor wash.**
4. The Chena Marina, located approximately 3 miles downriver from Fairbanks Forestry, is used by **float planes.**
5. Helicopters departing from the Helibase should **avoid flying over houses across the river** to the extent possible.
6. Due to the heavy populated surrounding area, **no sling loads will depart, or return to the Helibase.**

7. **High tension electrical wires** rise 100' above the river at the University Avenue Bridge. These wires are marked with orange aviation balls. Overhead wires are also located just off the south end of the Helibase.
8. There is a **boat ramp** located on the southeast side of the Helibase. Although this is not a public access, the public or other agencies occasionally utilize this ramp.
9. A Type IV Magazine for the **storage of black powder** is located at 5654 Chena Hot Springs Road (north side, mile 17.9).
10. A **chemical plant** for the production of Ammonium Nitrate and the storage of other blasting supplies and agents is located on Johnson Road.
11. The Fairbanks-Healy **Intertie** (high voltage transmission lines) is located in the Tanana Flats. Secondary **transmission lines** also run along or near the Parks Highway. These wires are marked with orange aviation balls. High voltage lines also run to the Fort Knox Mine north of Fairbanks and to the southeast to Delta. Other electrical lines are located near many homes and subdivisions. Most residential lines are not marked with orange aviation balls.
12. A Restricted Area (R2206) is located around **Clear Air Force Station**. The base is 78 miles southwest of Fairbanks on the Parks Highway (mile 283.5). This area is to be avoided because of radar frequency (RF) exposure. Possible damage and or interference to airborne radio due to high level radio energy in the vicinity of R2206.
13. The Poker Flat Research Range, a scientific **rocket launch facility**, is located approximately 30 miles northeast of Fairbanks on the Steese Highway. Check with the nearest Flight Station for NOTAMS on airspace restriction during launch times.
14. Each morning Dispatch receives a teletype message outlining **the Military Operations (MOAS) and Military Transportation Routes (MTRs)** for that day; copies of this message should be delivered to Operations and the Helibase daily. This is a generalized message and not an inclusive list. Pilots are responsible for contacting Range Control before entering MOAS, MTRs, and Restricted Areas.
15. See Aviation Standard Operating Procedures for a complete list of all **local public and private airports**.



IV. Fire Weather & Fuels

Historically, 78% of the fires in the Fairbanks Area occur between April 30 and August 1, with the heaviest fire activity occurring during the month of June. High temperatures (70 to 80 degrees and above), low relative humidity (less than 20%), little or no precipitation (monthly average rainfall of 1.05 inches April through July), and gusty winds are all common during this time of the year, as is a high incidence of public burning and frequent lightning activity. Under these conditions, fires often show a high resistance to control and usually take an average of one burning period to completely suppress.

For the majority of the fire season, black spruce, which is widespread and often occurring in continuous stands, is the main hazard fuel throughout the area. Tundra vegetation is also a main fire carrier, with fires burning in the moss, peat, and organic underlayers often requiring extensive mop-up and several burning periods to completely extinguish. Stands of mature white spruce, hardwoods, and mixed conifer forests can also carry fire and make suppression efforts difficult. Early in the fire season, dead grasses, hardwood leaf litter, and other light fuels are the primary carrier of wildfire and can remain a hazard fuel even after green-up.

Because the fuel models in Alaska are more similar to those in Canada than those in the Lower 48, Alaskan wildland fire agencies use the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) to calculate fire potential and behavior. See Appendix C for a short primer on the CFFDRS.



V. Protection Considerations and Priorities

Fire Management Options

The Alaska Interagency Wildland Fire Management Plan classifies all land in Alaska, regardless of jurisdiction or ownership, into four Fire Management Options, which determine the level of response and the allocation of suppression resources to a wildland fire incident:

Critical Management Option

Significant potential for threat to human life and inhabited property. Highest priority for suppression action.

Full Management Option

Potential for threat to uninhabited private property, high-value natural resources, and identified cultural and historical sites. Suppression action typically limited to protection of those values.

Modified Management Option

During the early fire season, lands in Modified status are managed similar to those in Full status. After an interagency agreed-upon conversion date (typically around July 10th), lands in Modified status are managed similar to lands in Limited status.

Limited Management Option

Values to be protected typically do not justify expense and risk of suppression response. Lowest level of protection action. Monitoring and individual site protection consistent with agency policy are typical actions taken.

The Fire Management Option classification acreages in the Fairbanks Area are as follows:

Critical	0.42 million acres (04%)
Full	2.25 million acres (27%)
Modified	0.82 million acres (18%)
<u>Limited</u>	<u>5.00 million acres (51%)</u>
Total	8.49 million acres

See Appendix A for a map of Fire Management Options for the State and for Fairbanks Area.

Land Ownership & High-Value Resources

The largest land owner in the Fairbanks protection area is the State. However, the FAF protection area also includes Federal, Borough, University, Native Corporation, and private landholdings.

Most structures within a 30-mile radius of Fairbanks are primary residences. Active mining claims and remote cabins are abundant in the hills and along the roads and river corridors throughout the area. The population centers of Fairbanks, North Pole, Moose Creek, Fox, Ester, Anderson, Nenana, Healy, McKinley Village, and Cantwell are within Fairbanks Area Forestry's protection.

High-value resources in the area include the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, the North Pole Refinery complex, the University of Alaska Fairbanks campus, Fairbanks International Airport, the Fort Knox Mine in Fox, the Usibeli Coal Mine in Healy, the Fairbanks-Healy Electrical Intertie, numerous ammunition and chemical storage facilities, and 200 miles of the Alaska Railroad and related facilities.

Alaska is home to one of the largest military training complexes in the United States. Two major military installations are located in the Fairbanks area: Fort Wainwright (adjacent to Fairbanks) and Eielson Air Force Base (26 miles southeast of Fairbanks). Clear Air Force Station (78 miles southwest of Fairbanks) is the site of a NORAD early warning system. Closure of any base could have national security implications.

Tourism, sightseeing, and outdoor recreation are all popular activities that provide significant economic benefit to communities within the Fairbanks area. Denali National Park, home of Mt. McKinley, the tallest mountain in North America, is a major attraction within the protection area, as are numerous State, borough, and national parks and wildlife refuges. The Fairbanks Area also includes over one million acres of the Tanana Valley State Forest, which provides valuable commercial timber sales and personal-use firewood to the public.

Socio-Economic Considerations

Employment

Wildland firefighting and support is an important source of summer employment for many rural areas in Alaska. Fairbanks Area Forestry has four designated Type 2 Crews that are utilized throughout the fire season. These call-when-needed crews can be assigned to other areas of the state as well as large incidents in the Lower 48. Additionally, Fairbanks Area Forestry employs Emergency Fire Fighters (EFF) in a variety of positions throughout the season during high fire activity, as single resource and overhead positions for large fires, and for filling resource orders throughout the Lower 48 via the national Resource Ordering System (ROS).

Transportation and Safety

Eielson AFB is a major support base for Strategic Air Command and an alternate for space shuttle emergency landings. Fort Wainwright Airfield is a major DOD Rapid Infantry Brigade location, and Clear Air Force Station is the site of a NORAD early warning system installation. Excessive smoke can impact aviation operations at these major military installations and interfere with the NORAD early warning system. Closures at these installations could have national security implications.

Fairbanks International Airport (FAI), located within the Fairbanks Ares, is the major transportation hub for interior Alaska. Closure of FAI due to excessive smoke could impact numerous communities, whose primary – and sometimes only – means of transportation in and out is by air. Tourism, cargo transportation, and medical transport services would also be negatively affected by a closure.

Damage to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, through which roughly 13% of US domestic oil supply flows, could result in national security issues and millions of dollars of lost revenue to the state. Highway and railroad closures could also negatively impact state tourism and local economies.

Economic Stimulation

Local vendors are used extensively for purchase of supplies and equipment and for the contracting of a range of services, including meals, lodging, transportation, and facilities. Because of this, large fires often provide a significant economic boon to nearby communities.

VI. Fire Prevention Program

Fairbanks Area Forestry maintains an aggressive wildfire prevention program designed to reduce the average number of human-caused fires on all forested land within the Fairbanks Area.

The Prevention Program provides the community with a variety of educational programs and materials. Prevention personnel visit schools, staff a booth at the local fair each year, and visit homeowners.

The FAF Prevention Technicians issue burn permits, violation warnings, and violation citations. In addition to being responsible for prevention and enforcement, they also serve as initial attack resources for the area.

Important: A Burn Suspension is not the same thing as a Burn Ban/Closure.

Burn Suspension

Applies to permitted burns only (burn barrels, 10' X 10' debris piles, lawn burns, and Class A, B or C permits issued by the Division of Forestry). Warming fires and campfires are not affected by a burn suspension and are therefore allowed.

Burn Closure

A ban on all open burning. Includes warming fires, campfires, and approved burn barrels for a period of time. Burn Closures only occur during the highest of fire dangers and requires all fires to be extinguished immediately. A Burn Closure is designated by the State Forester.



VII. Communications

Fairbanks Area Forestry utilizes a combination “trunked” and “conventional” two-way radio system for communicating during Initial Attack and day-to-day operations. A combination of programmable Bendix King hand-held and Motorola vehicle fixed-mount radios are used by FAF personnel to communicate with FAF Dispatch, with other FAF units/personnel, and with mutual-aid responders and other interagency resources.

Initial Attack Dispatch

The trunked channel **FAS** is used as the primary initial attack dispatch channel for Fairbanks Area Forestry. **FAS** is also used to notify FAF Dispatch when units are arriving or departing station, to provide position updates, and to relay other day-to-day operational information.

Command

Upon dispatching Forestry units to an initial attack incident, FAF Dispatch will assign one of three command channels specifically to that incident: **N CMD 2**, **N CMD 3**, or **N CMD 4**. Assigned command channels should be used for communications between the Incident Commander and FAF Dispatch and for relaying all critical fire information specific to the assigned incident.

Tactical

The Incident Commander will designate all tactical frequencies used on the fire. The conventional frequencies **V TAC 11** and **V TAC 12** are typically used for on-ground tactical communications between Forestry units during initial attack. **IAT 1** and **IAT 2** are also available to be assigned as tactical frequencies by the Incident Commander as needed and are often used when communicating with Alaska Fire Service personnel (i.e. smokejumpers) and other cooperators. The conventional frequency **TC AG** is used for communication between ground-based units and aircraft assigned to an incident, including Helitack, Air Attack, and Jump Ships.

Cooperators/Mutual Aid

All local Fire Department cooperators responding to wildfire incidents should be operating on one of three trunked Fairbanks North Star Borough tactical channels: **FNSB TAC 4**, **FNSB TAC 5**, or **FNSB TAC 6**. FAF dispatch should notify all Forestry units responding to an incident if any cooperators are in response and, if so, what tactical channel they will be operating on.

Responding Forestry units should attempt to make contact with cooperators on their **FNSB TAC** channel and establish Unified Command, if necessary.

Responding to wildfire incidents in the Denali Borough the trunked **DB Fire** frequency will be used for initial contact to cooperators.

Other Important Radio Frequencies

The conventional repeater frequency **DOF A** may be used as a secondary initial attack dispatch frequency or as a command frequency if trunked initial attack (**FAS**) and command (**N CMD 2**, **N CMD 3**, or **N CMD 4**) channels are unavailable.

The conventional frequency **GUARD** is used to contact aircraft when unable to make contact on other frequencies and during emergencies.

V TAC 12 is used by Forestry personnel as an on-station “deck” or “crew” channel during day-to-day operations.

Trunked Radio Channels

Description	Use
FAS	Initial Attack Dispatch
N CMD 2	Initial Attack Command
N CMD 3	Initial Attack Command
N CMD 4	Initial Attack Command
FNSB TAC 4	Cooperator
FNSB TAC 5	Cooperator
FNSB TAC 6	Cooperator
DBFIRE	Denali Borough

Conventional Radio Frequencies

Description	Repeater Location	TX/ RX	Code Guard
DOF A	Ester Dome	151.2650 / 159.2700	141.3
EMS 2	Nenana	151.1000 / 158.8200	127.3
EMS 4	Healy	151.4150/ 158.940	127.3
NN FD	Canyon Creek	154.2050/ 154.9650	136.5
C. Dome	Chena Dome	151.3100 / 159.4500	103.5
PORT	DOF Portable	154.775 / 159.255	141.3
GUARD	n/a	168.6250 / 168.6250	110.9
V TAC 11	n/a	151.1375 / 151.0375	none
V TAC 12	n/a	154.4525 / 154.4525	none
IAT 1	n/a	159.3750 / 159.3750	none
IAT 2	n/a	166.7750 / 166.7750	none
TC AG	n/a	166.6375 / 166.6375	none

All frequencies are VHF-FM Narrowband

AM Aircraft Frequencies

Description	Frequency (TX/RX)
DOF Air-to-Ground	132.45
AFS Air-to-Ground	127.45
Statewide Air-to-Air (primary)	128.45
Statewide Air-to-Air (secondary)	133.45

Notes:

1. Fairbanks Area Forestry Dispatch call sign is “**Forestry**”.
2. For mobile and handheld radio frequency configuration (zones), please see the *2014 Division of Forestry Frequency Guide Book*.
3. Please see Warehouse or Operations for radio cloning.

VII. Warehouse & Supplies

The State Fire Warehouse is located at Fairbanks Area Forestry. All supplies and other orders from the warehouse must be accompanied by a resource order.

NUS

After apparatus have received their N.U.S., any replacement of supplies and equipment must be accompanied with a fire number or an approved charge code.

EFF

All E.F.F. must place their request for warehouse items through a State of Alaska Forestry Technician. The technician will prepare the information for a resource order.

When crews are being mobilized a State of Alaska Forestry, a technician will facilitate the crews mobilization by coordinating information flow between the crew, dispatch, and the warehouse.

Fire Logistic Orders

- After Initial Attack, please place orders once or twice a day.
- Please prioritize your orders.
- For paracargo, it is imperative that you prioritize your order. Due to time, aircraft configuration, weight, fuel, priority items will go first (don't be caught short of essential supplies).

Fueling Vehicles

Each state vehicle contains a credit card. Please see a technician for proper procedures. Please place the credit card receipt in the receipt envelope (envelopes are located in each vehicle). **Please print.** Please fill out the **FUEL VEHICLE LOG** appropriately, put fire number or appropriate charge code number on the fuel receipt.

VIII. Travel, Timekeeping, Meals & Lodging

Rental Vehicles

Rental vehicles must be returned to Fairbanks Area Dispatch or the State Logistics Transportation Unit. Do not take and leave vehicles in other locations or at the airport. Equipment rental shift ticket must be filled out and signed.

Meals

All out-of-area personnel are entitled to meals and lodging while assigned to Fairbanks Area for suppression or as a preposition resource only. All meal and lodging for other purposes must be reimbursed through their travel authorization system.

All DNR personnel are entitled to Meals & Incidental Expenses (M&IE) as stated in the union contract. These will need to be submitted on a TA through your home unit. **All non-DNR personnel will be subsisted.** Meal coupons are issued in dispatch. The coupon is **Non-Transferable** from personnel to whom it was issued valid only for the dates authorized and within the Area/District issued, and **Valid Only** for:

- Amount stamped on the face of the coupon;
- Use only on the date listed on the front;
- Use only by Forestry fire personnel printed on front;
- Use only at approved vendors;
- Food items and non-alcoholic beverages.

Meal Chits may not be used to purchase or pay for Gratuities, Alcoholic Beverages, Non-Food Items or Taxes.

Meal chit limits for 2014 are:

Breakfast	0001 to 1000	\$12.00
Lunch	1001 to 1500	\$16.00
Dinner	1501 to 2400	\$22.00

If you purchase any non-food items, please pay for them separately. Tickets **do not cover alcoholic beverages, tips, or any amounts over the allowable maximums.**

Please see dispatch for a list of current approved vendors in the Fairbanks area. If the vendor's name is not on the list, check with them first to see if they will accept the coupon.

Timekeeping

ALL out-of-area or EFF / AD personnel working in the Fairbanks Area are required to document hours worked on a Crew Time Report SF-261 (CTR), and submit it to their supervisor for authorization daily.

Fairbanks Area administrative staff will complete Emergency Firefighter Time Reports (OF-288) for each individual. Before leaving the area, individuals are to check with the administrative staff to review, close and sign their OF-288.

Lodging

Dispatch will make lodging reservations. The hotel will direct bill the State. The State does not pay tax. **Long distance phone calls and movies are not included.** Please notify dispatch of your intention to check out, as hotel rooms are at a premium during the fire season. Upon departure, be sure to check out with the front desk and sign all bills. Notify logistics dispatch of the date and time you checked out.

Dispatch will provide a list of approved lodging vendors.



IX. Medical

Fairbanks Area follows the protocols set forth in the Alaska Fire Medic Guidelines, for incidents off base. EMTs are assigned to fires by IC request or when 3 crews are on an incident. There is a Medical Plan in Dispatch for on-base incidents.

Process: After seeing to the care of the sick or injured, please confirm that the Duty Officers is notified. The Area Administrative Clerk will meet the individual at the hospital to take care of the paperwork required.

Hospitals & Clinics: There are two hospitals in the Fairbanks Area: Fairbanks Memorial Hospital located in Fairbanks and Bassett Army Hospital located on Fort Wainwright. Additionally, there are clinics located in Nenana, Healy, Cantwell, and Eielson Air force base. Military facilities are for military personnel and dependants only.

Ambulances: The Fairbanks North Star Borough has area-wide ambulance coverage. All other communities and highways are covered by local ambulance services.

Air Medivacs: Fairbanks Area's Helitack ship can be use in situations which warrant transportation and/or evacuation of the sick and injured. Additionally, there are two private Air Ambulance Services (both operating fixed-wing aircraft) located at Fairbanks International Airport: Guardian Life Flight and Warblows Air Ventures Medical.

Burn Treatment: Fairbanks Memorial Hospital has a two-unit burn center. They can accommodate three more in ICU. Outpatient or short-stay burns may be treated in Alaska hospitals. Serious burns will be stabilized and then medivaced to the Regional Burn Center at University of Washington Harborview Hospital in Seattle.

HOSPITAL	HELIBASE	ER ADDRESS	ER CONTACT
Fairbanks Memorial	64 49.9 X 147 44.5	1650 Cowles St.	458-5555 (press 2)
Bassett Army	64 46 X 147 39	Ft. Wainwright	155.160* or (907) 353-5143

*Need to contact dispatch, who will advise ER to activate emergency room radio.

Process: Please make sure that the Duty Officers is notified if an incident happens when dispatch is closed. The Area Administrative Clerk will meet the individual at the hospital to take care of the paper work required.

X. Duty Officers & Contacts

The Fairbanks Area Duty Office can be contacted after hours or on weekends and holidays at the following numbers:

Duty Officers Contact Numbers

Name	Cell Phone	Home Phone	Office Phone
Ed Sanford	(907) 378-1321	(907) 378-1321	451-2634
Gordon Amundson	(907) 712-4789	(907) 712-4789	451-2636
Arturo Frizzera	(907) 378-1318	(907) 457-5391	451-2620
ALTERNATES			
1 st Mike Goyette	(907) 378-9657	(907) 985-1573	451-2629
2 nd Bob Zimmerman	(907) 378-1332	(907) 479-3021	451-2613
3 rd Avi Shalom	(907) 378-0587	(907) 378-0587	451-2619

Alternate Numbers

Fairbanks Area Main Number for Fire & Burn Permits	451-2626 (24 hrs 4/01 till 9/30)
Fairbanks Area Dispatch	451-2623 (24 hrs 4/01 till 9/30)
Northern Region Office	451-2680 (24 hrs)

Duty Officer Schedule

Sanford	04/01 – 04/09		Frizzera	07/09 – 07/16
Amundson	04/09 – 04/16		Sanford	07/16 – 07/23
Frizzera	04/16 – 04/23		Amundson	07/23 – 07/30
Sanford	04/23 – 04/30		Frizzera	07/30 – 08/06
Amundson	04/30 – 05/07		Sanford	08/06 – 08/13
Frizzera	05/07 – 05/14		Amundson	08/13 – 08/20
Sanford	05/14 – 05/21		Frizzera	08/20 – 08/27
Amundson	05/21 – 05/28		Sanford	08/27 – 09/03
Frizzera	05/28 – 06/04		Amundson	09/03 – 09/10*
Sanford	06/04 – 06/11		Frizzera	09/10 – 09/17*
Amundson	06/11 – 06/18		Sanford	09/17 – 09/24*
Frizzera	06/18 – 06/25		Amundson	09/24 – 10/01*
Sanford	06/25 – 07/02		Frizzera	10/01-10/08*
Amundson	07/02 – 07/09		Sanford	All Winter

*Depending on fire assignments and seasonal lay-off, Duty Officer may change. The duty officer will change each Tuesday at 0800. Please refer to the schedule below.

Area Contacts

FAF	Business	Contact	FAF	Business	Contact
Area Forester	451-2601	Kathryn "K.T." Pyne	Lead		
FMO	451-2634	Edward Sanford	Operations	451-2619	Avi Shalom
AFMO	451-2636	Gordon Amundson	Operations	451-2618	Christian Blankenship
Lead			Operations	451-2618	David Zane Brown
Prevention	451-2629	Mike Goyette	Operations	451-2618	Trevor Fulton
Prevention	451-2625	Neal Charlie	Operations	451-2618	Kevin King
Lead			Operations	451-2618	Eugene Lee
Dispatcher	451-2620	Arturo Frizzera	Operations	451-2618	Collin MacDonald
Dispatch	451-2623	Karis Berrian	Operations	451-2618	Kaleb Maniaci
Admin Clerk	451-2600	Tina Donahue	Operations	451-2618	Tim Soliday
Office Asst.	451-2819	Cynthia Beatus	Operations	451-2618	Tasha Sullivan
Office Asst.	451-2635	Vacant	Operations	451-2618	Josh Turnbow
Helibase	451-2613	Bob Zimmerman	Operations	451-2618	Cameron Winfrey
Dozer Ops	451-2644	Danny Whitlow	Operations	451-2618	Nathan Zalewski
			White Mountain		
			Type 2-IA Crew	451-3025	
GIS	451-2615	Dan Le Barre	Crew boss	378-5628	Gilbert Frank
Resources	451-2606	Paul Keech	Assistant CB		Nick Mayer
Resources	451-2677	Jim Lewandoski	Office Assistant	451-2635	Cynthia Beatus

Engine Telephone Numbers

Role	Engine	Lead	Cell
Lead Prevention	F-79	Mike Goyette	378-9657
Prevention	F-78	Neal Charlie	378-9671
Lead Ops	F-71	Avi Shalom	378-0587
Ops	F-61	Varies	378-1269
Ops	F-62	Varies	378-1275
Ops	F-63	Varies	378-1283
Ops	F-66	Varies	378-1291
Ops	F-67	Varies	378-1297
Ops	F-68	Varies	378-1277
Ops	F-69	Varies	378-1265

Other Useful Numbers

Aviation

FAA Tower		474-0452		479-4650
Ft. WW Tower		353-9206		353-7425
Flight Services		474-4536		474-0766
Eielson Range Control		377-3125	(800) 758-8723	377-1377
Nenana Fuel Co.	Jet fuel for Helicopter	832-5445	832-5676 (home)	

Dispatch Centers

Dispatch Centers	Contact Name	Business Phone	Emergency Phone	Fax Number
AK Railroad Dispatch`	Kathy Craft 460-1651 Wk # 458-6070	(907) 265-2421	(907) 265-2421	(907) 265-2352
Airport Dispatch		474-2530/474-2566	474-2530	474-2556
Denali Park Dispatch		(907) 683-9555	(907) 683-2276	(907) 683-9640
Fairbanks City (FECC)		450-6505	911	452-1588
Golden Valley Electric		452-4832 trouble line	451-6474 Fire/PD	458-6370
University Dispatch		474-7721	474-7721	474-7377

Alaska Fire Service

AICC Initial Attack	Jon Gregg	356-5670		356-5678
Galena Zone		356-5626	356-5628 / 5626	356-5556
In Galena	Station Manager	(800) 237-3644 or (907) 656-1222		(907) 656-1702
Upper Yukon Zone	Steve Theisen	356-5558	356-5555 IA	356-5556
In Ft. Yukon	Station Manager	(800) 237-3652 or (907) 662-2378		(907) 662-2636
Tanana Zone	Mike Butteri	356-5574	356-5554 IA	356-5556
Military Zone		356-5875	356-5554 IA	356-5556
Smokejumper Box		356-5540 / Para Cargo 356-5534		356-5548
A.F.S. Duty Office		356-5660		356-5646

Law Enforcement

Agency	Contact Name	Business Phone	Emergency Phone	Fax Number
Alaska State Troopers		451-5100 / 5140	911	451-5165
Alyeska Pipeline Security		488-9495 Nordale Yard Only	450-5707	450-5631
AK RR Investigation		458-6079 Yard Off. 458-6022		458-6034
BLM Law Enforcement		474-2367		474-2284
Fairbanks Police	Dispatch	450-6507	911	
North Pole Police		488-6902	911	
State Park Rangers		488-6902	911	488-6902
University Police		474-7721	911	474-5555

Other Contacts

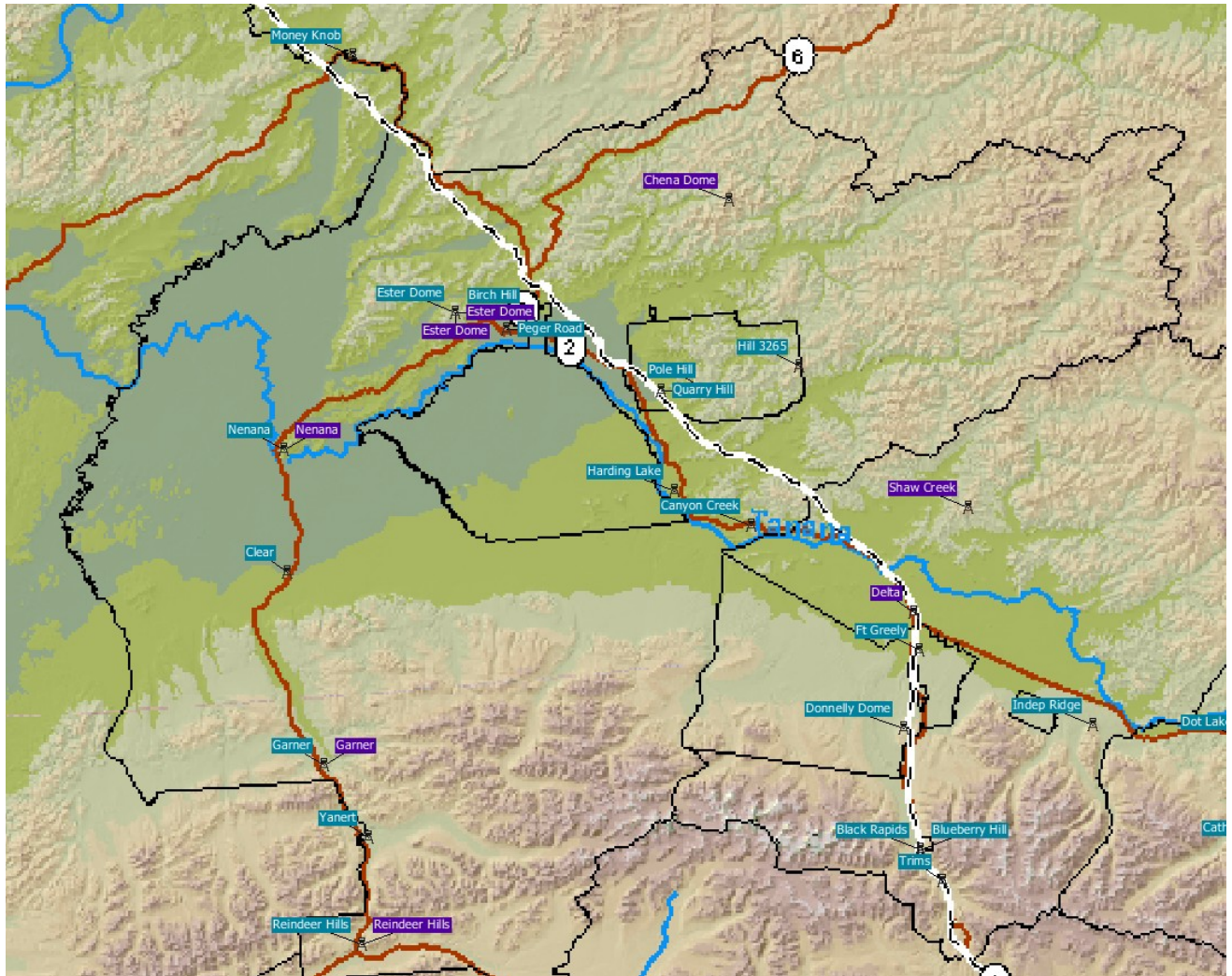
Agency	Contact	Business	Emergency	Fax
State Fire Marshall	Dep. Chris Grooms	451-5200		451-5218
FNSB Director Emergency Ops	Dir. David Gibbs	459-1221	450-6585 Disp.	459-1119
FNSB Emergency Ops	Mgr.	459-1219		
FNSB Haz Mat Team	Chief Jim Maltby	450-6585/388-7633C	911 (City)	452-1588 Disp.
Denali Borough Emergency	Steve Eddington	907-683-1330	907-460-1438	907-683-1340
College Utilities		479-3118	479-2760, 3118	
Golden Valley Electric				
DOT		451-2200 (Mon-Fri)		

Office Location and Address

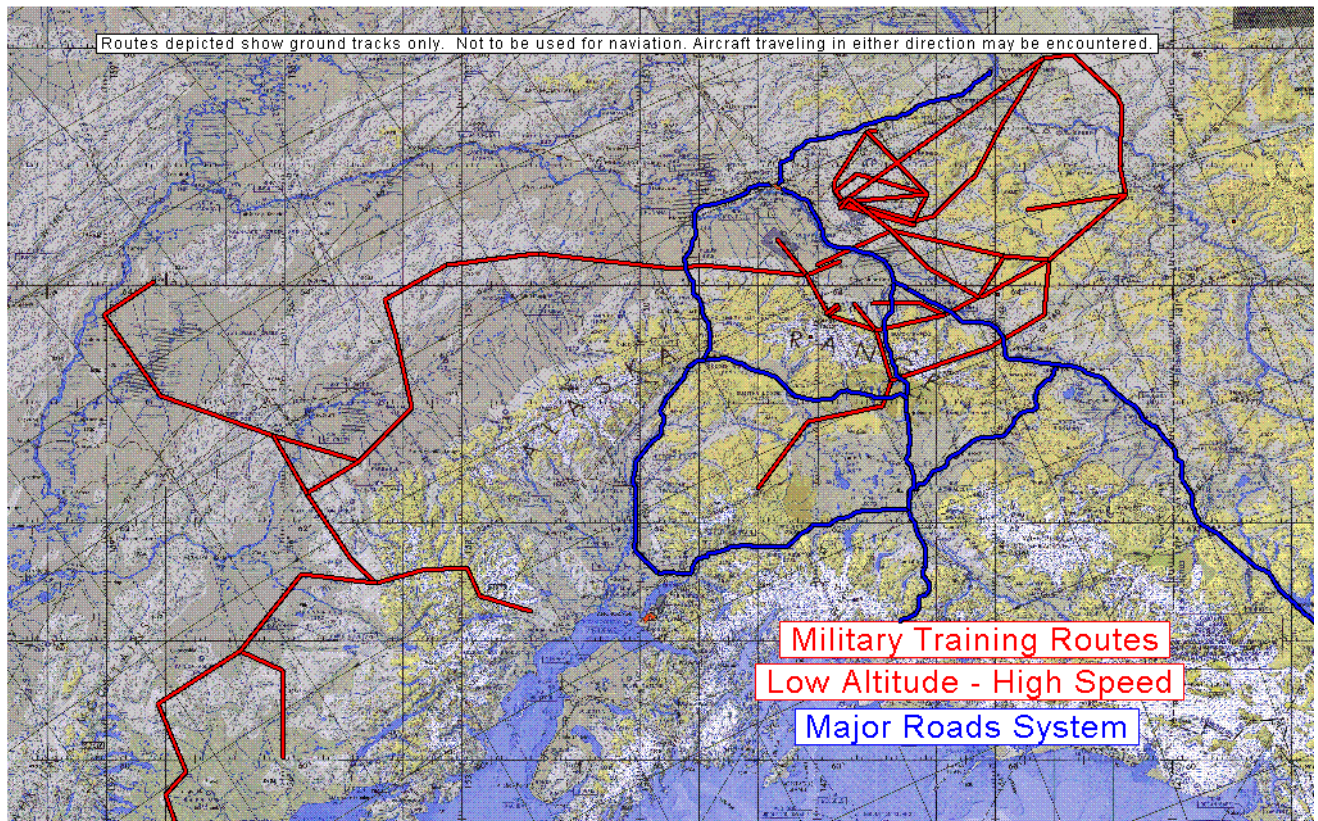
Dept. of Natural Resources
Fairbanks Area Forestry
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99709-4699
E-mail: fas1@dnr.state.ak.us

Main Line	(907) 451-2626	Fire Line:	(907) 451-2626
IA Dispatch	(907) 451-2623	Logistics Dispatch:	(907) 451-2627
Dispatch Fax	(907) 451-2633	FAF Admin	(907) 451-2600
Clear Guard Station	(907) 582-1402	FAF Admin Fax	(907) 458-6895
	(907) 582-1403		

XXI. Fairbanks Area Repeater & ALMR Sites



XIII. Military Aviation Routes

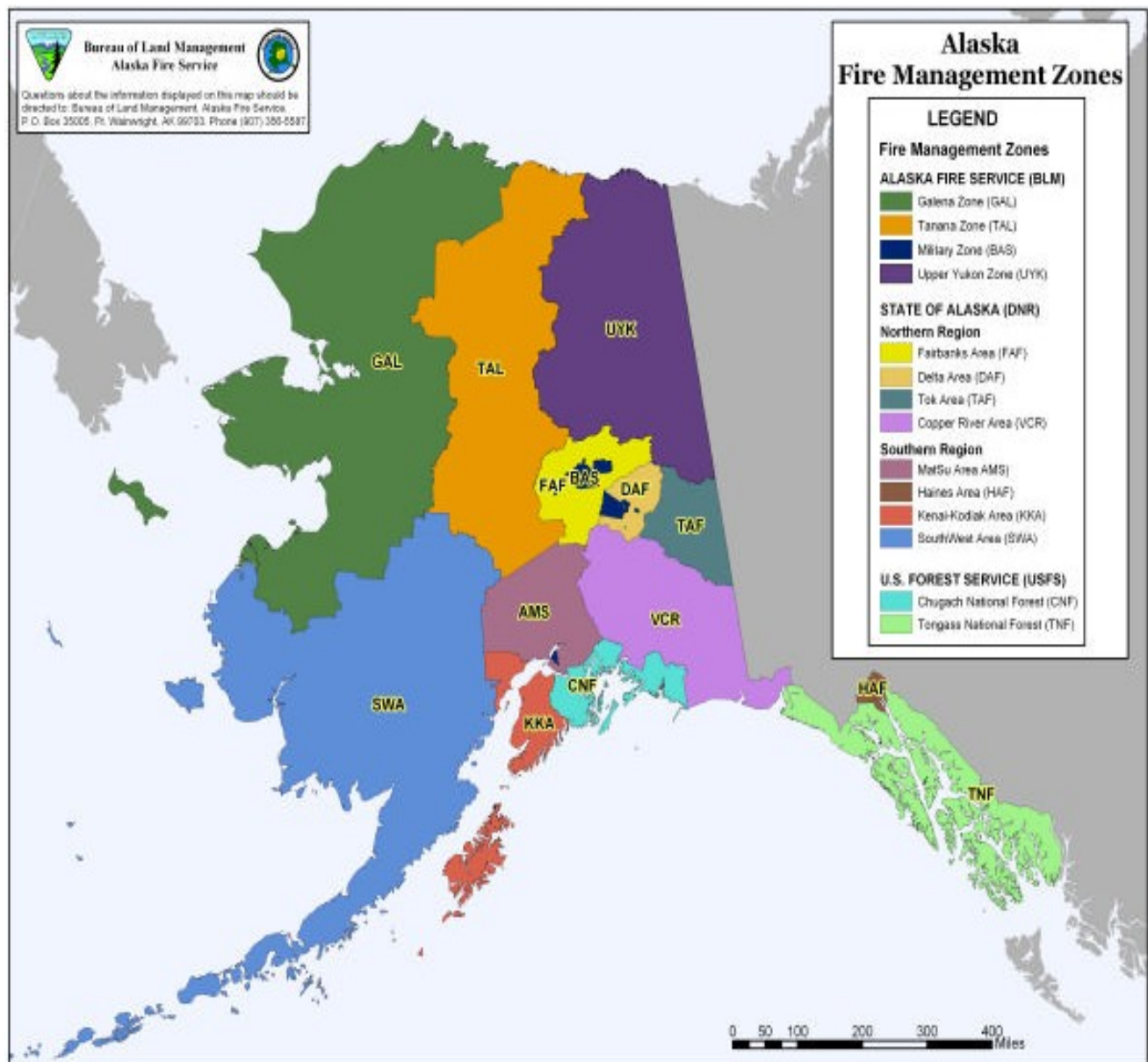


XIV. Military Special Use Airspace

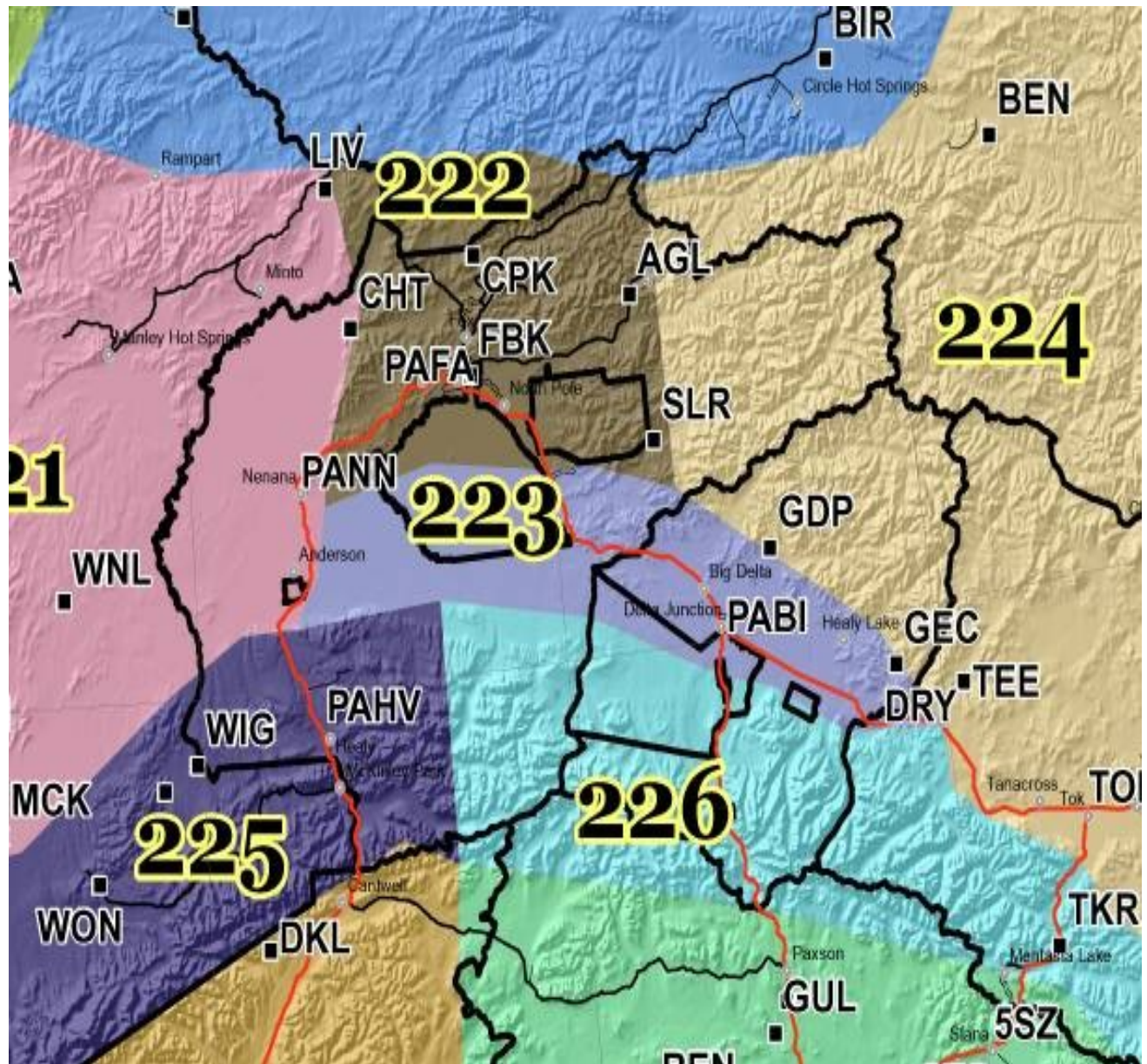
INTERIOR ALASKAN MILITARY SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE



XV. Alaska Fire Management Zones



XVI. Fire Weather Zones



Zone 221: Nenana, Anderson, Clear AFB

Zone 222: Fairbanks, Chena Hot Springs Road, Ester

Zone 223: Salcha, Harding Lake, Birch Lake

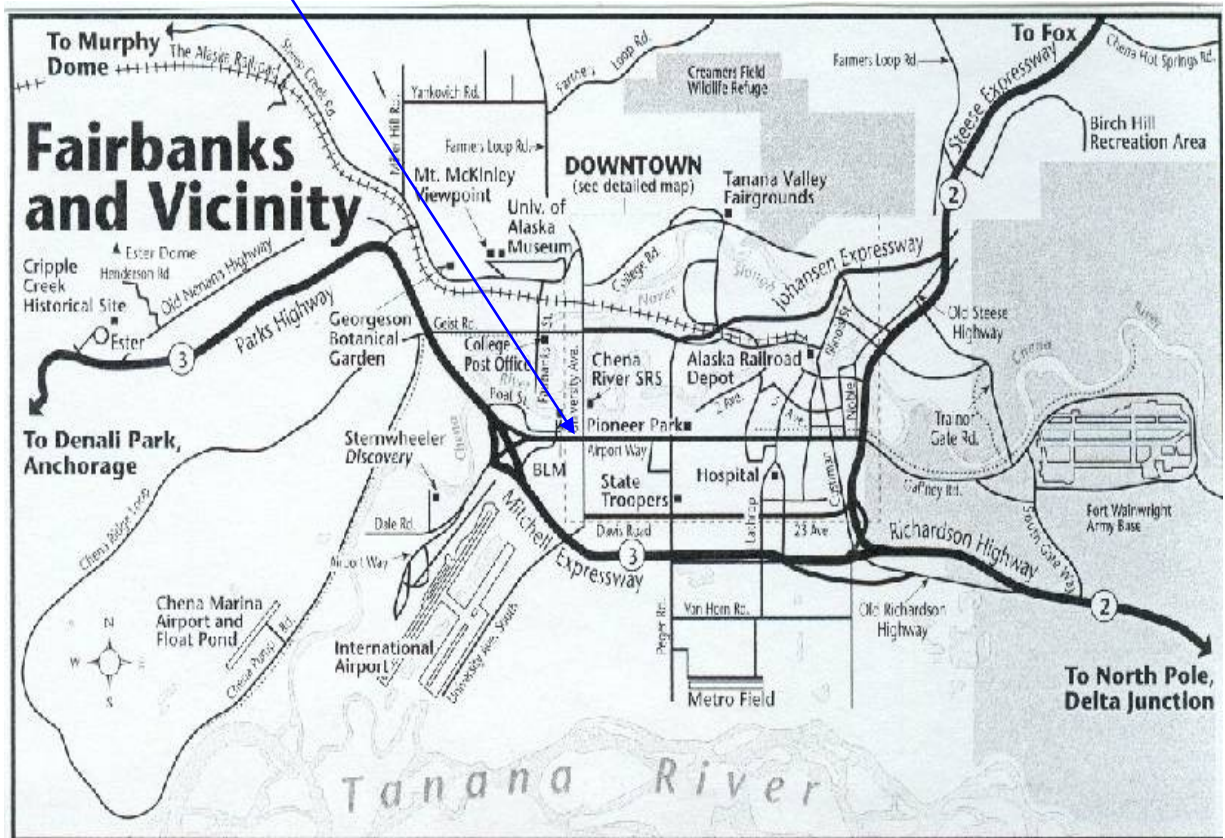
Zone 224: Far East (North of the Salcha River and South of the Middle Fork of the Chena River)

Zone 225: Healy, Denali National Park

Zone 226: Japan Hills

XVII. Fairbanks Area Forestry & State Fire Warehouse

Fairbanks Area Forestry & State Fire Warehouse



Dept. of Natural Resources
Fairbanks Area Forestry
3700 Airport Way
Fairbanks, AK 99709-4699

Main Line	(907) 451-2626
Fire Line:	(907) 451-2626
IA Dispatch	(907) 451-2623
Logistics Dispatch	(907) 451-2627

E-mail: fas1@dnr.state.ak.us

Dispatch Fax: (907) 451-2633

Non-Long Distance (888) 615-2626

Clear Guard Station	(907) 582-1402
	(907) 582-1403

FAF Admin.	(907) 451-2600
FAF Admin Fax:	(907) 458-6895

XVIII. Fairbanks Area Forestry Compound



XIX. CANADIAN FOREST FIRES DANGER RATING SYSTEM

Unlike Lower 48 western forests, the surface of interior Alaskan forests is not dirt but is comprised of a thick matt of vegetation in varying stages of growth and decomposition. Alaska utilizes the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System (CFFDRS) to determine daily Fire Weather Indices (FWIs).

The FWI tracks effects of weather on forest surface and sub-surface fuels. In doing so, it gives an estimation of potential fire danger and fire behavior in the area based on the moisture content of three classes of these fuels. The FWI system is probably best described as a bookkeeping system in which, for a particular weather station, fuel moisture is added in the form of precipitation and subtracted in the form of drying. Precipitation is the only input component that will add to fuel moisture while the other inputs of temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and time of year control the rate of drying.

The system consists of six components; three primary indexes, or codes, representing fuel moisture for each of the three fuel layers, (Fine Fuel Moisture Code [FFMC] Duff Moisture Code [DMC] Drought Code [DC]), two intermediate indexes representing rates of spread and fuel consumption, (Initial Spread Index[ISI], Buildup Index [BUI]), and a final index representing fire intensity as energy output per unit length of fire front (Fire Weather Index [FWI]) Weather readings taken at 12:00 solar noon local standard time (not daylight savings time) at weather stations for temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, and wind speed are used as inputs into a computer program that calculates the six indices for each station.

1. FFMC represents the moisture content of litter and cured fine fuels, < -2 cm deep. It expresses the ease of ignition and fuel flammability. FFMC is sensitive to daily changes in temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, and wind speed. Time lag is 2/3 of a day, which means that it takes 16 hours for the fine fuels to react to a change in the weather.
2. DMC represents the moisture content of loosely compacted, decomposing organic matter 2 -10 cm. deep, which determines resistance to control. DMC is sensitive to temperature, rainfall, and relative humidity. Time lag is 12 days.
3. DC represents the deep layer of compacted organic matter, 10+ cm. deep, which determines resistance to extinguishment. It indicates seasonal drought and smoldering fires in deep duff or large logs. DC is sensitive to temperature and rainfall. Time lag is 52 days.
4. ISI represents a numerical rating of fire spread immediately after ignition without the influence of variable fuel quantity (the fuel type isn't considered). It fluctuates with wind speed and time of day. ISI is a combination of FFMC and wind.
5. BUI represents total fuel available for combustion. In the absence of rain, BUI fluctuates little throughout the day. BUI is a combination of DMC and DC.
6. FWI represents the intensity of a spreading fire. FWI is a combination of ISI and BUI.
7. The chart below shows the relationship of the numbers that are generated for the indices and fire danger levels in Alaska.

	FFMC	DMC	DC	ISI	BUI	FWI
Low	0-80	30-70	<150	0-2	30-70	0-3
Moderate	81-86	70-80	150-350	2-5	70-80	4-13
High	87-90	80-90	350-400	5-10	80-90	14-23
Very High	90-92	90+	400+	10+	90+	24-28
Extreme	93+	90+	400+	10+	90+	29+



Operations

FMO



Ed Sanford
OSC2/HMGB

AFMO



Gordon Amundson
ICT3/ATGS

Ops Foreman



Avi Shalom
ICT3/ HMGB (T)

Helibase



Bob Zimmerman
Helibase Manager

Tech IIIs



Christian Blankenship (C.B.)
ICT3/ HMGB (T)



Zane Brown
ICT3/ATGS (T)



Gilbert Frank
White Mountain/TFLD/HMGB(T)



Trevor Fulton
ICT4/ HMGB (T)



Eugene Lee
ICT3 (T)/HMGB



Tasha Shields
ICT4/HECM



Tim Soliday
ICT3/HEB2



Josh Turnbow
ICT3(T)/HMGB (T)



Cameron Winfrey
ICT3/HMGB(T)



Nathan Zalewski
ICT4/HECM

TECH IIs



Kevin King
ICT4/HECM



Tom Lesatz
ICT4/HECM



Colin MacDonald
ICT4/HMGB(T)



Kaleb Maniaci
HEQB/HECM



Brandon Simmonds
ENGB/HECM

Tech I Non-Perm



Rafel Rodriguez
FFT1/HECM(T)



Robert Worel
FFT2/HECM(T)

AFS Contingent



Kato Howard
OSC1

Dozer Operator



Dan Whitlow
Heavy Equipment Operator

Helicopter Pilot



Nils Bergan

Prevention



Mike Goyette
ICT4/HECM



Neal Charlie
ICT3/HECM

Dispatch



Arturo Fizzera
Lead Dispatcher



Karis Berrian
IADP/EDSP(T)



Todd Archer
Logistics

Finance



Cynthia Beatus
Personnel Time Recorder